

§ 363.41

31 CFR Ch. II (7–1–08 Edition)

§ 363.41 What happens if an ACH payment is returned to Public Debt?

We will notify you electronically of the returned payment. We will hold your payment until you provide us with instructions. Returned payments will not earn interest. We reserve the right to redirect a returned payment to the bank account at a financial institution that you have designated in your TreasuryDirect® account as your primary bank account, if that account is different from the one that returned the payment to us. We are not responsible for any fees your financial institution may charge relating to returned ACH payments.

[69 FR 50308, Aug. 16, 2004]

§ 363.42 How will my interest income be reported for tax purposes?

When you open your TreasuryDirect® account, you consent to receive the appropriate tax reporting forms by electronic means. We will notify you when your tax reporting forms are available. The form will be

available in printable form through your TreasuryDirect account. If you withdraw your consent to receive tax reporting forms by electronic means, we reserve the right to redeem any savings bonds held in your account and close your account.

[67 FR 64286, Oct. 17, 2002, as amended at 70 FR 57435, Sept. 30, 2005]

§ 363.43 What are the procedures for certifying my signature on an offline application for a TreasuryDirect® account, or on an offline transaction form?

(a) *Certification within the United States.* For certifications within the United States, the certifying individual must be authorized to bind his or her institution by his or her acts, to guarantee signatures to assignments of securities, or to certify assignments of securities. The following table provides a list of authorized certifying individuals and the required evidence of authority. Members of Treasury-recognized signature guarantee programs are for security transfers only.

Who can certify signatures in the U.S.	Evidence of certifying individual's authority
(1) Officers and employees of depository institutions	(i) We require the institution's seal or signature guarantee stamp. (ii) If the institution is an authorized paying agent for U.S. Savings Bonds, we require a legible imprint of the paying agent's stamp.
(2) Institutions that are members of Treasury—recognized signature guarantee programs (for security transfers only).	We require the imprint of the signature guarantee stamp, i.e., the STAMP, SEMP, or MSP stamp for members of the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program, the Stock Exchanges Medallion Program, or the New York Stock Exchange Inc. Medallion Signature Program. We require the entity's seal.
(3) Officers and employees of corporate central credit unions, Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and Banks for Cooperatives, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, and Federal Home Loan Banks.	
(4) Commissioned or warrant officers of the United States Armed Forces, for signatures executed by Armed Forces personnel, civilian field employees, and members of their families.	(i) We require a statement that the person executing the assignment is one whose signature the officer is authorized to certify under our regulations. (ii) The certifying official's rank must be shown.
(5) A judge or clerk of the court	We require the seal of the court.
(6) Other persons as designated by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Public Debt.	Evidence is determined by our procedures.

(b) *Certification within foreign countries.* The following table lists the authorized certifying individuals for for-

foreign countries and the required evidence of the individual's authority.

Who can certify signatures in foreign countries	Evidence of certifying individual's authority
(1) United States diplomatic or consular officials	(i) We require the seal or stamp of the office. (ii) If there is no seal or stamp, then we require certification by some other authorized individual, under seal or stamp.